



## **I. Factual Allegations in the Pleadings**

Plaintiff's Original Complaint sued the State of Texas, the Bexar County District Attorney, the Guadalupe County District Attorney, and David Wilborn for malicious prosecution. (Compl. [#1].) Plaintiff alleged that during his campaign for State Senate in Maryland in 2014, Defendants David Wilborn (Guadalupe County Attorney), the Office of Bexar County District Attorney, and the Office of the Guadalupe County District Attorney conspired to indict and maliciously prosecute Plaintiff in an attempt to destroy his political campaign. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 1–21.) According to Plaintiff, the ensuing indictment was ultimately dismissed on December 12, 2017 after a special prosecutor was appointed to the case and it was discovered that the indictment was filed outside the applicable statute of limitations. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff's Original Complaint invoked this Court's diversity jurisdiction as a basis for his malicious prosecution suit (*id.* at ¶ 3), which suggested he was asserting a claim under Texas tort law and not attempting to plead a malicious prosecution claim under federal civil rights law.<sup>1</sup> Although there is complete diversity of citizenship among the parties to this litigation, the undersigned concluded that Plaintiff's state-law claim of malicious prosecution was barred by principles of state sovereign immunity under Texas law (as to the State of Texas and the other Defendants in their official capacities), and by the doctrine of prosecutorial immunity as to any Defendant prosecutor sued in his or her individual capacity.

Plaintiff's Amended Complaint no longer names the State of Texas as a Defendant and supplements his factual allegations against the Bexar County District Attorney, the Guadalupe

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<sup>1</sup> In 2003, the Fifth Circuit issued an *en banc* decision holding that no freestanding constitutional right to be free from malicious prosecution exists and that any pleading asserting a Section 1983 claim based on malicious prosecution must clearly identify a separate constitutional violation, such as a Fourth Amendment violation based on a subsequent arrest. *Castellano v. Fragozo*, 352 F.3d 939, 945, 953 (5th Cir. 2003).

County District Attorney, and David Wilborn. (Am. Compl. [#6] at 1.) Plaintiff again pleads diversity jurisdiction and references a malicious prosecution claim under Texas law. (*Id.* at 1–2.) However, Plaintiff also pleads new claims of false imprisonment and a due process violation pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. (*Id.* at 6–7.)

Plaintiff’s more detailed factual allegations in his Amended Complaint state as follows: Plaintiff and Defendant Wilborn were involved in a 2008 transaction in which Plaintiff purchased a vehicle from Wilborn. (*Id.* at 2–3.) Six years later, in 2014, Plaintiff was campaigning for the Maryland State Senate. (*Id.* at 3.) In May of that year, Plaintiff received a text message from Wilborn, threatening to destroy Plaintiff’s political campaign if he did not pay Wilborn \$4,500. (*Id.*) In the text message, Wilborn informed Plaintiff that he was now a prosecutor (the Guadalupe County Attorney) and touted his credentials as a way of making Plaintiff’s life “very uncomfortable” if he did not comply. (*Id.*)

Plaintiff alleges that the day after he received this text message, Wilborn conspired with the Office of the Bexar County District Attorney to unlawfully have a case against Plaintiff transferred from Bexar County to Guadalupe County. (*Id.* at 3.) It is unclear from Plaintiff’s allegations the nature of the claims against him, but it appears that the case concerned the vehicle transaction in 2008 and Wilborn was the alleged victim of the crime committed by Plaintiff. (*Id.*) Wilborn allegedly then had his District Attorney of Guadalupe County convene a Grand Jury and secure an indictment of Plaintiff within the week of the Senate election in Maryland. (*Id.*) Plaintiff claims Wilborn widely publicized the indictment in Maryland to both print and television media, sent them a copy of the indictment, and contacted Plaintiff’s political opponent, who was ultimately elected to the Senate seat. (*Id.* at 3–4.)

Plaintiff claims he was arrested in November 2015 for the indictment and transferred from Maryland to Texas. (*Id.* at 4.) While Plaintiff was incarcerated, he moved for the disqualification of the County Attorney and District Attorney’s Office on the basis of a conflict of interest in the prosecution of his case due to Wilborn being both prosecutor and victim. (*Id.*) The motion was granted, and a special prosecutor was appointed to the case on January 21, 2016. (*Id.*) According to Plaintiff, the case was ultimately dismissed on December 12, 2017 after a special prosecutor was appointed to the case and it was discovered that the indictment was filed outside the applicable statute of limitations. (*Id.* at 5; Orig. Compl. [#1].) Defendants now move to dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims as untimely filed.

## **II. Legal Standard**

“To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Although a complaint “does not need detailed factual allegations,” the “allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. The allegations pleaded must show “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.

In reviewing a motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a court “accepts all well-pleaded facts as true, viewing them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff.” *Martin K. Eby Const. Co. v. Dallas Area Rapid Transit*, 369 F.3d 464, 467 (5th Cir. 2004) (internal quotation omitted). However, a Court need not credit conclusory allegations or

allegations that merely restate the legal elements of a claim. *Chhim v. Univ. of Tex. at Austin*, 836 F.3d 467, 469 (5th Cir. 2016) (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678). In short, a claim should not be dismissed unless the court determines that it is beyond doubt that the plaintiff cannot prove a plausible set of facts that support the claim and would justify relief. *See Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

This Court is mindful that in evaluating the merits of Defendants' motion to dismiss, a court views Plaintiff's *pro se* pleadings under a less stringent standard than those drafted by an attorney. *Alexander v. Ware*, 714 F.2d 416, 419 (5th Cir. 1983). As a result, Plaintiff's filings are entitled to a liberal construction that includes all reasonable inferences that can be drawn from these pleadings. *See id.*

Defendants' motions were filed on April 5, 2019 and April 26, 2019, respectively and served on Plaintiff by mail. According to this Court's Local Rules, Plaintiff's response to each of the motions was due within 17 days of the motions' filing, on or before April 22, 2019 and May 13, 2019. *See* Loc. R. CV-7(e) (responses to dispositive motions due within 14 days of motion's filing); Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a), (d) (adding three days to response deadline for service by mail and extending the deadline to Monday if the final date otherwise falls on a Sunday). To date, Plaintiff has not filed a response to either motion. Pursuant to Local Rule CV-7(e), if there is no response filed within the time period prescribed by the rules, the court may grant the motion as unopposed.

### **III. Analysis**

All of the claims asserted in Plaintiff's Revised Complaint [#6] are governed by a two-year statute of limitations, regardless of whether Plaintiff's claims arise under state or federal law. Federal courts apply the forum state's general statute of limitations for personal injury

actions to claims arising under Section 1983. *See* Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code §16.003(a); *Owens v. Okure*, 488 U.S. 235, 249–50 (1989). Plaintiff also references a claim under the Texas Tort Claims Act, though does not include any allegations for such claim. The statute of limitations for a claim under the Texas Tort Claims Act is also two years. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code § 16.003(a).

A cause of action accrues for statute of limitations purposes “when the plaintiff knew, or by exercising reasonable diligence, should have known of facts giving rise to a cause of action.” *Sykes v. Pub. Storage Inc.*, 425 Fed. App’x 359, 362 (5th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Barker v. Eckman*, 213 S.W.3d 306, 312 (Tex. 2006)). Defendants argue that Plaintiff’s claims are untimely because his allegations surround a conspiracy to maliciously prosecute Plaintiff in May 2014 and that Plaintiff should have known about the alleged violations by the time of his arrest on November 2015. Because Plaintiff filed his lawsuit on December 12, 2018, more than two years after these dates, Defendants argue that Plaintiff’s lawsuit was filed outside of the governing statute of limitations.

Although Plaintiff could have made some arguments in response to Defendants’ assertions as to when he discovered the alleged violation, Plaintiff’s lack of response to Defendants’ motions indicates he does not oppose Defendants’ arguments or their requested relief. *See* Loc. R. CV-7(e). Accordingly, the Court will recommend granting Defendants’ motions and dismissing Plaintiff’s claims as untimely filed.

#### **IV. Conclusion and Recommendation**

Having considered Defendants’ motions, as well as the lack of any response by Plaintiff, the undersigned recommends that Bexar County District Attorney’s Rule 12(b) Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s Revised Complaint [#17] and Guadalupe County Defendants’ Rule 12(b)

Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Revised Complaint [#19] be **GRANTED** and Plaintiff's claims dismissed with prejudice.

Because the undersigned has considered and acted upon all matters for which the above-entitled and numbered case was referred to the Magistrate Judge,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Initial Pretrial Conference scheduled for June 18, 2019 in this case is **CANCELED**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the above-entitled and numbered case is **RETURNED** to the District Court for all purposes.

**V. Instructions for Service and Notice of Right to Object/Appeal**

The United States District Clerk shall serve a copy of this report and recommendation on all parties by either (1) electronic transmittal to all parties represented by attorneys registered as a "filing user" with the clerk of court, or (2) by mailing a copy to those not registered by certified mail, return receipt requested. Written objections to this report and recommendation must be filed **within fourteen (14) days** after being served with a copy of same, unless this time period is modified by the district court. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The party shall file the objections with the clerk of the court, and serve the objections on all other parties. A party filing objections must specifically identify those findings, conclusions or recommendations to which objections are being made and the basis for such objections; the district court need not consider frivolous, conclusive or general objections. A party's failure to file written objections to the proposed findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall bar the party from a *de novo* determination by the district court. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 149–52 (1985); *Acuña v. Brown & Root, Inc.*, 200 F.3d 335, 340 (5th Cir. 2000). Additionally, failure to file timely written objections to the proposed findings, conclusions and recommendations

contained in this report and recommendation shall bar the aggrieved party, except upon grounds of plain error, from attacking on appeal the unobjected-to proposed factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court. *Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1428–29 (5th Cir. 1996) (en banc).

SIGNED this 28th day of May, 2019.



ELIZABETH S. ("BETSY") CHESTNEY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE